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90 miles without finding water. The whole country had a deplorably arid appearance.

Mr. Burke's account of the journey from Cooper's Creek to Carpentaria, which he buried in a bottle on his return, is: "We have discovered a practicable route to Carpentaria, the principal portion of which lies in the 140th meridian of east longitude. Between this and the Stony Desert there is some good country. From thence to the tropic the country is dry and stony. Between the tropic and Carpentaria a considerable portion is rangy (*i. e.* hilly), but it is well watered and richly grassed." Mr. Wills' more detailed report fully bears out this description.

The longitudes of four points in the route have been worked out carefully at the William's Town Observatory, from Mr. Wills' records of lunar distances and eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. These careful reductions are based on Greenwich observations, and modify Wills' approximate determinations, which were, of course, calculated from the 'Nautical Almanack' data. They are as follows:—

Latitude.			Longitude.
17° 54'	..	..	No observation.
18° 12'	..	..	140° 59'
18° 16'	..	..	141° 28'
18° 22'	..	..	141° 15'
19° 14'	..	..	140° 55'

By correcting Mr. Wills' route-map according to these more accurate results, we have probably an exact knowledge of the path taken by the expedition. His latitudes are numerous.

The third Paper read was—

3. *Proceedings of the Exploring Party, under MR. F. T. GREGORY, in North West Australia.*

MR. F. GREGORY sailed to Nickol Bay, on the north-west coast of Australia, and commenced his explorations on June 11th, a considerably later period than he had desired. He travelled till October 21st, passing over more than 2000 miles in consecutive expeditions from the coast, following the courses of different rivers, but on no one occasion penetrating very far into the interior. His results are the discovery of numerous periodical rivers and a vast amount of grazing country within the tropics, of which not less than 2 or 3 million acres lay within the limits of his route. The physical features of the land present a succession of terraces rising inland for nearly 200 miles, more or less broken by volcanic hills

near the coast. The highest elevation seen was nearly 4000 feet. The maximum October temperature in Nickol Bay during October was 92°, and the minimum 70°: the heat was not inconveniently felt during the journey. Mr. F. Gregory's map has not yet been completed and forwarded; but the report that has been received, bears evidence to a careful survey of the country examined by him.

The fourth Paper read was—

4. *Letter from CAPT. CADELL to SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, on the Country to the East and North of the Grey and Stanley Ranges.*

“ I do myself the honour of herewith forwarding a rough tracing of some new ‘ features ’ which are found to exist to the eastward and north-eastward of the Grey and Stanley ranges.

“ The most noticeable feature in the tracing is the Booro Pooro or Gonnewarra, which, from its magnitude, we imagine to be identical with the Neville of Sir Thomas Mitchell. In August last its breadth, twenty miles from Mount Vision, was about 30 yards, with a depth of about 11 feet. It eventually appears to expend itself on the plains. It will now be seen that this region is much better watered than the respected Sturt was led to expect from the natives; and in a few years, when stock shall have trodden down and formed the topsoil, which at present acts but as a sponge to absorb the rains as they fall, it will really be a fairly watered country and decidedly favourable for pastoral purposes. And I should not be surprised to see nature cutting fresh watercourses, notwithstanding that those at present existing are deep and well defined.

“ ‘ Country ’ has been taken up largely both on the Paroo and Warrego. The Grey and Stanley ranges are under tender, and runs have been applied for on and in the neighbourhood of the Gonnewarra. The tracing was made from information I received when on the Darling the other day; and I account for the longitudes not agreeing with those of Wills, as that observer in his maps was very considerably to the eastward of Sturt's positions. When out at the back of the Anna branch a short time ago with my friend Mr. Haverfield, we found that the “ backwaters ” of the Darling had at some time and during great floods extended nearly if not over the South Australian boundary line (141st meridian). Lake Cawndilla overflowing fills Lake Tondour, which in its turn sends its waters